The South American Trade. The Petersburg Index has a very practical and liberal article on the subject of the trade with Brazil, the key to which this city possesses. The Index states this fact, and reviews the history of the commerce of Richmond before the war, when she had her fleet of splendid sailing vessels employed exclusively in the Rio trade, and when she imported very largely of coffee and other products of Brazil and other South American The war interfered destructively with this prosperous trade, and Richmond, the head of the defensive war, and the objective point of the Federal armies, lost the commerce which had begun to build her up

The Index says that now Baltimore and St. Louis are competitors for this fine trade, and that they are working with more or less success to win it. Baltimore has become the second largest importer of coffee into the Union, and is increasing her commerce in this direction with all possible celerity. St. Louis is at the same time improving her plans of communication with South America with the design of acquiring for herself a large share of the business of supplying with coffee the great West, which consumes proportionately more of that foreign staple than any other people in the world.

Yet Richmond flour takes precedence of that of all other parts of the Union for its excellence in resisting the influences of tropical heats and preserving its purity and sweetness better than any other flour ever introduced into the markets of South Ame-

The Index concludes its article with the following sensible and patriotic remarks:

"Efforts have been made since the war to renew the active commercial relations with Rio which formerly existed, but these efforts have not resulted so successfully as they deserved. Capital, the mainspring of every enterprise, was sadly needed. The restablishment of the trade between Richmond and Rio to its former prosperous proportions is a matter which affects the interests of the entire State. We have in our hands some of the elements which will command success. Let them be rightly used and vigcrously administered; let the sympathies of all classes, both of the city and country, be calisted in its favor, and we will again see a line of Virginia packets connecting James river with the coffee plantations of Brazil. But without earnest effort on our part we will see the rich prize which only energy can secure wrested from our grasp and transferred to the more fortunate city which now commands so largely the trade of the great valley of the Mississippi." The view presented here of the interest

the whole State has in Richmond is the true one for us all. Upon this city should concentrate the lines that reach the sources of principal supply of the commodities that may be handled by Richmond to the best advantage for the interests of the State; because in that way Virginia can best promote her own welfare, best increase the prosperity of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer. The farmer, who is last named, is yet the first in importance to the State, but he cannot flourish without the help of the

This one branch of trade, the importance of which the remarks of the Index show, is but an indicator of the best policy for the prosperity of nearly every other branch of business in Virginia. Had that policy been rigidly followed Richmond and all the other principal towns of the State would be better

We are by no means despondent about the early restoration of our trade with South America. We have the key to it, and the means to use it are increasing. We have a great deal better chance of a lucrative trade in coffee now than we had before the war, because before the war we had not the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, which now gives us an expeditious communication with the very heart of the great West. With that we can reach promptly the great coffee-consuming population and the places which demand the products of South American industry.

This road will become the artery of a large trade between Richmond and the West, and assist materially to restore an important trade lost through circumstances beyond the control of our people. If we may so count upon the means we have, what may we not expect should the Federal Government, respecting the wishes of many millions of people in the East and in the West, as well as with the desire of promoting the endurance of the Union through establishing the most intimate and harmonious relations between East and West, complete the central water line that will connect the waters of the Misrissippi with the waters of the Chesapeake? That would put an end to all doubt, and not only make Richmond the entrerôt of the principal trade with South America, but make it a very great city-unsurpassed by any inland town in the Union, as we believe.

What then? Virginia will be a great State. Her debt will dissolve and disappear as frost before the sun. Her people will be prosperous and happy, and every pursuit within her borders will flourish with unprecedented vigor.

Let us, however, while hoping for these not neglect to use all the means we have to increase the trade of Richmond as well as her manufactures. We have efficient means to make great advances in this respect and let us not fail to use them with vigor and

BEN. BUTLER.-Republican newspapers opinion to be that BEN. will probably not be reclected to Congress. We suspect this proceeds from envy-Ben, being so much better Republican than they are. In Ben,'s district he would seem invulnerable. Followhas shown less deviation in his course than almost any of his contemporaries. He has displayed that unflirching determination that commits him to the fate of Republicanism, which, philosophically, is utter ruin-a fate which appals those of less stout resolution. We doubt whether Massachusetts looks upon him kindly; but we think she regards him as Indians do the devil, more in to consider it. fear than love. She cannot remember pleasantly that he was an ultra Democrat, that he was a free-trader, that he voted for JEFF. Davis a hundred times, more or less, in Charleston. But can she prudently kick to take it to its destination. It must be would be the case if all were embraced under to see that the conductor does his duty, and into "outer darkness" a man whose brutal. transported with fidelity, intelligence, and one head, or as an amended constitution. ities have been so very propitiatory of her expedition, and placed in the hands of the ruling passion? Massachusetts wouldn't consignee, and so placed by the custodian elect him Governor, but Massachusetts has who received it from the consignor. Renot dismissed him yet. It is hard for the in- ceipting by a multitude of railroad compastigator to discharge the murderer.

seemed a short time since to be going back such a system could not meet the public deon itself. It is now getting "perpendicu- mands. lar " again.

The Latest Radical Negro Sensation. The Northern papers, through Washington letters and through editorials of their own, are, as our readers bave already learned. endeavoring once more to use the sensational reports of cruelties of southern whites to ne groes, for electioneering purposes. Is not this periodical trick carried a little too far? Is it not presuming upon the intelligence of northern people to push it thus to a great extreme? Is it not a flagrancy of treachery of the white man of the North to use the negro to injure his brother white of the South, that the nation cannot longer tolerate! The instructions recently given to division commanders of the South, and to the law

officers of the Government, would indicate that General GRANT had become tired of this strategy, and was determined that the Federal force should only be used in accordance with the Constitution? Therefore we sus pect that a great deal that is said intending and enrich her people with most gratifying to involve the Government relative to reported Southern troubles is without warrant. We suspect that even Attorney-General Williams, if not misrepresented, has overstepped his authority in alleged plans and promises. General GRANT, from all signs, is not inclined to stand by all the Attorney is reported to have said. He is done with interfering in southern elections for ne-

groes, scalawags, or Radicals. Death of Dr Thomas P. Atkinson. A letter from Buffalo Springs announces the death at that place on Sunday of Dr. THOMAS P. ATKINSON, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was very extensively known and appreciated in the State. He had held public positions of prominence, among them that of representative in the Legislature, and bad been for a time an edi-

tor. He was also a physican of eminence Dr. Atkinson was a gentleman of very genial disposition, and was very interesting in his conversation for his numerous entertaining reminiscences and his very bright and playful style. He was noted for his good-heartedness and his spotless integrity. His long burg Virginian. life was above repreach. He was one of the best and purest of men.

A Relative on the Third Term.

The Charleston (W. Va.) Journal of the 2611 ultimo contains a speech made by Col. T. B SWANN at the late Republican Congressiona Convention at the White Sulphur Springs in which appears the extract which we copy below. Colonel Swann, whose wife is related by ties of consanguiuity to the President, and to whom the President paid a visit re cently, shows in this extract his approbation of the "third-term" policy, and we must infer that such expressions from that quarter are not made without warranty that the will not be offensive to the exalted gen tleman so remarkable for the great virtue of "silence." Now let those who are shoving off the "third term" as the device of us poor rebels read the glowing language of the respected relative: "At the head of the Government stands

and will stand for many years, a man in South her schools and her civilization, and to the freedman bis equal rights. A man his modesty as for his justice. A man who can afford to be just, because by the consent of mankind be ranks as a soldier, and as a civilian he stands above the restraints of party. Every liberal advance he has made has received three cheers from that great party that raised him to power, and to whose principles he will always be true, because they are his. He has irreconcilable enemy of injustice. In war, just to his sword. In peace, just to the fallen great and the cause he conquered. Just in virtuous examples; just to the memory of Greeley; just to Lee; just to his foes; just to the laws; just in demanding of strong nations the right, and in mercy to weak nations. The splendors of fortune, the applause of nations, the confidence of country, the adulation of flattery, and the charms of vice, have not moved the virtues of an innocent life. Those of our citizens who fear a third term severely reflect upon his past, while they betray a want of confidence in the permanency of our institutions. Blessed of Providence with such vast resourcesblessed with such examples of Roman virtue-all that is needed to restore the country to prosperity is patience."

The Wheeling Intelligencer (Republican) calls this "chaffy"; on the other hand we think it is "chafing"-chafing to the Republican aspirants and their supporters. General GRANT has power, and the bobtailed aspirants know it. If he is in earnest about the third term, nearly all the bob-tails will be for him before the next election. We can truly say, "let the galled jade wince," the rebel "withers are unwrung" by this troublesome third term. The voice of the swan is far sweeter to us than it is to them. Nor is it the voice of the dying swan, be assured of that. We enjoy it. We deliberately await the arrival of the "good man."

The Express, once More. The Petersburg Index argues the question of the express upon the very ground we all along supposed General MAHONE had put it-viz.: that the railroads should do their own express business. Believing that system right, he undertook to carry his own express. That broke up the system as it is now pursued and recognized by all the railroads, we may say, in the United States, and by seven of the eight in Virginia.

To this course of the General's we objected, because it did so break up a system that prevailed with other roads.

We said that even if his system were right he ought not to introduce it on his own road who don't like BEN. BUTLER declare their alone, because that broke up the system so far as his road was concerned. Good sense required that he should yield to the present | now existing. system until he induced the other roads to adopt that which he contended was best. ing the programme of Republicanism, he And we declared that the fact that General MAHONE stood alone in his view and practice was strong presumptive evidence that he was

Now the Index undertakes to show that the railroads would better do their own express business. The argument has less of the smack of the partisan than any we have seen on that side, and it is really gratifying

Well, we are of opinion that express business must be a specialty. Express freight is peculiar. Its character requires that it should be entrusted to the custodian who is nies and pro-rating the one with another is not compliance with these conditions. Re-Yesterday's Whig is racy, especially on the sponsibility, an indispensable element of the Rejkiavik. third term, with regard to which the Whig business, is too diffused and uncertain, and

to determine to run their own express, they could neither accommodate themselves nor the public without organizing a company to manage the express. The company would have to elect officers, and adopt the whole system of an express, with travelling agents, messengers, superintendents, clerks, offices, stables, wagons, teams, &c. Each railroad company would have to become a stockholder upon the prescribed basis, and the immense capital necessary for the business would have to be paid in. How else the railroads could carry express we cannot imagine. The business could not be done in the necessary manner, marked by fidelity, intelligence, security, expedition, and responsibility, in any other way, we believe.

As to the disposition of all railroads to become stockholders in such a company we may doubt, and as to whether after such a system was organized there would be satisfaction to the railroads and to the public nothing short of the experiment could show.

Now, then, without undertaking to decide positively for ourselves, we repeat that until this is done-until this system is adopted by the railroad community of Virginia-we say forty-nine-fiftieths of her people should not be deprived of the uses of the express on General Mahone's road. Thus to deprive them before the roads generally unite upon a new sytem is a great pub lic 'outrage.

After the "Brevities." Three busy "B's"-Berry, Benable, and

Saturdayfaction .- Curtailment of the pay-

We have received a severely personal card, prepared for publication by General Skeen, of Alleghany, respecting an unpleasant occurrence that happened at the close of the late Congressional Convention in this city. While it might be held by some that every gentleman has the right to be heard in the advertising columns of a newspaper touching a matter of personal grievance, we yet, in the exercise of our prerogative, and in the interests of peace, have determined not to let it appear in the Virginian,-Lynch-

It seems to us that the Virginian might as well have published the card itself. This notice of it will possibly result just as the publication of it would have done.

The Baltimore Sun denies that it said that Messrs. PAYNE and Mossy were disqualified from holding seats in Congress by their late duelling correspondence. We accidentally attributed the remark of another paper to

We have received a copy of the annual catalogue of educational and other works issued by West, Johnston & Co.

Luthoritative Statement of the Amendments Proposed to the Con.

The following statement shows that our telegram of yesterday was not exactly cor-

To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch As the public will probably be informed. in some manner, of the results of the delibewhom all have confidence, and who will rations and work of the sub-Committee on prove equal to the trials of the present as he | Constitutional Amendments, which has rewas equal to the trials of the past, and will cently held a session at the Orkney Springs. be equal to the future-a man just to all. He it may be desirable that such information will save to the East her bonds, and to the should be correctly and authentically prounleated.

The sub-committee has not yet finished its who will give transportation to the West, labors, but has concluded to recommend and for the nation will find an exit from her many amendments, which are, in their judgtinancial troubles. A man as iliustrious for ment, necessary to relieve the people of the Commonwealth from the burthens under and to economize the administration of the Government. The sub-committee consists of the following gentlemen: Judge H. W. Thomas and Mejor T. J. Kirkpatrick, on the part of the Senate; James H. Dooley, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, General W. B. Taliaferro, General G. C. Wharton, and Major S. H. won from all parties the title of just and the Boykin, on the part of the House, all of whom were present except General Wharton, who was detained by important private and public business.

Amongst the most important amendments recommended are the adoption:

First: Of the Bill of Rights commonly known in Virginia as the "George Mason Bill of Rights," and its restoration to its tormer place and relation to the Constitution Second: An amendment to the third artiele, concerning the right of suffrage, requiring the prepayment of the capitation tax imposed by the State as a condition for the privilege of voting. This tax is to be devoted exclusively to the support of the publie school system, and is not to exceed two dollars upon each adult male citizen of the Common wealth.

Third: An amendment to the same article restoring the viva voce or open system of voting.

Fourth: An amendment to the fourth article, concerning the Executive, authorizing the Governor to veto any portion of an appropriation bill without invalidating the whole bill.

Fifth: Several amendments to the fifth article, concerning the legislative department: reducing the numbers of the House of Delegates to one hundred members, and the Senate to not less than thirty-three nor more than forty members-the reduction to take place from and after the month of November, 1879; substituting biennial for annual sessions; requiring the ayes and noes to be called on the passage of every bill, and a majority of all the members to secure its if you want to board, secure seats for final passage; and authorizing the Legislature to provide for the government of cities and towns, as was the case in all the Constitutions of this State, under which the people were governed, anterior to that of 1869. The cumbrous machinery provided by the sick, push the baby-carriage, guide you latter Constitution for their government is

stricken out. Sixth: Several amendments to article 6th concerning the judiciary department, abolishing the present system of county courts, and providing a sufficient number of circuit courts to transact all the business of the counties. These courts are to be always open such motions and matters as are usually heard | dern language, and if you want a man to

annoy your bad debtor by repeated calls at the monthly terms of the county courts. District courts of appeals are to be formed by the circuit judges in their several districts, and will sit at least once a year in each roughly reliable and carefully-selected men, district. Thus there will be but one court of general original jurisdiction, affording the for every one of whom the general office people, at diminished expense, all the facilities of a county court, yet preserving the the amount of fifty dollars entrusted to them, and consideration for the public interests dignity and learning of the circuit courts as whether on the street or at headquarters."

> The county and township organization has been passed by until the people shall have passed upon the amendments to be submitted this fall.

> Seventh: An amendment to the 8th article, concerning education, striking out the clause requiring the Legislature to levy a tax of not less than one mill for the support of the public schools; leaving it to their discretion to levy so much, if any, as may be necessary to supplement the revenues from the capitation tax and the Literary Fund.

It is proposed to arrange these and other amendments, which will be recommended, under appropriate heads, placing together those which are mutually dependent for their efficacy, and to submit them under their respective headings, to a vote of the people, so that the rejection of some will not necessarily compel the rejection of all, as

JAMES H. DOOLEY. Chairman of the House Committee. [We return thanks to Mr. Dooley for his to the treasurer an amount of money corletter.]

Rejkiavik is pronounced Rack-e-vick or thereabouts .- Murat Halslead's letters from

A model husband in Delaware thrashed companies.

his wife fearfully because their baby didn't One elevated railway line is in full operage the prize at a baby show, and wound up tion, and gives satisfaction to the people, and a position, and draw your own conclusions We are satisfied that if the railroads were by offering to swop the baby for a pig.

A Richmond Reporter in New York. is about twenty feet above the pevement New York, August 29, 1874. gines. There are depôts or stations at con-Every southern man, and especially every venient distances, and the speed made Virginian possessing ordinary curiosity, who twice as great as can be attained by cars comes to New York, ought to see "Beile drawn by horses. The fare is ten cents. Lamar" played. It is a war drama, written

The latest thing projected in the way of by Dion Bouckault, and the scenes are all quick transit is moving pavements. How laid in our State. There is nothing of litethey will be operated I do not know. rary merit in the piece, I understand, but it

A RICHMONDER IN LUCK.

s put upon the stage in a manner that ex-Mr. Herbert Smith, of Richmond, has recently been chosen one of the pursers of the intended to be very fair to the South, but Pacific Mail Steamship Line, and will run has made a caricature of Stonewall Jackson, from San Francisco to Yokohoma. The poand has introduced some very ridiculous insition is one of dignity, importance, and fair cidents and freely exhibited his ignorance of military affairs. The hero is Colonel Bligh,

cites general admiration. The author ha

of the Federal army. The heroine is Belle

Lamar, a Virginia girl, married to Colonel

Bligh, whom she tries to imbue with south-

ern sentiments; but failing, deserts him and

flies to Virginia, to find shortly afterwards

her father killed by Yankee marauders at or

near his home in the Shenandoah Valley. A

Federal captain in the army of the Shenan-

doah falls in love with Belle, and she pro-

mises to marry him. They meet on the She-

nandoah river, in the woods between the

picket-lines, and there exchange vows. The

officer, after incautiously revealing some

army secrets, begs her to leave Jackson's lines

nishes her with a pass for herself

and a companion. Upon this pass hinges the

whole story. It gets a whole raft of people

into trouble. Belle uses it to intercept a

Yankee courier, and to obtain from him an

important dispatch, which she sends safely

to Jackson, but is captured inside the lines

in company with a daring Confederate Major

-Patrick Henry Steurt. This major is re-

presented as a fine looking, soldierly fellow.

while his captors appear to be Irish recruits

of the worst sort. Steurt and the Federal

officer are condemned to death as spies.

The court-martial, learning Belle's relations

with Bligh, refuse to pronounce any verdict

upon her case. Stonewall Jackson hearing

how things stand, goes to the Union camp

under a flag of truce. He is personated by

very tame individual, looking like a peddler

of quack medicine, and who is dressed in

such a uniform as the Confederate army re-

gulations no doubt prescribed, but not such

as Jackson was accustomed to wear. Bligh,

to whom he is introduced, speaks to him in

highly complimentary terms, and they forth-

with proceed to confer together. Jackson

Major Steurt the intercepted dispatch, which

he has not opened, and Bligh agrees to let

his ex-wife go, but holds on to Steurt. Jack-

son leaves the Federal camp, but Beile, hav-

ing again fallen in love with Bligh,

notwithstanding his opposition to the

South, determines to remain behind

and secretly and adroitly secures the liberty

of Steurt and her would-be Yankee lover

Shortly afterwards Stonewall Jackson again

appears before the Federal line under a flag

of truce, and having been carried into Bligh's

presence advises him to surrender-telling

oim that the Confederates have him sur-

rounded; that the armies marching to his as

sistance cannot possibly reach him in time,

and if he yields at once he and his command

may march forth with the honors of war.

Bligh peremptorily declines. Jackson la-

ments his stubborness, and warns him that

within half an hour he will open fire. By

this time Belle Lamar and her husband have

become pretty well reconciled and the past

is forgotten and forgiven. The Confede

rates attack, but Bligh holds his ground

until reinforcements arrive, headed by the

mi-guided young captain, who mot Belle

on the banks of the river. The play is con-

cluded by a grand tableau, showing the ar-

rival of the reinforcements, the eastasy of the

beleaguered troops, and the complete recon-

federate airs are played, and a Confederate

Stonewall Jackson every now and

picket concealed in the bushes is heard to

warble plaintively, "Maryland, my Mary-

This play-which I have but rudely

uniforms; and therefore they are not like

what they ought to be. By an unaccounta-

ble "slip up," Bligh wears a colonel's uni-

form made after a pattern adopted by the

United States War Department only about a

year ago, and quite unlike the coat used du-

ring the war. Some of Stonewall Jackson's

utterances are applauded, but very feebly

compared to the great outbursts that great

A new institution here is the Commis-

sionaire Company. You see about the

streets and in the street-cars considerable

numbers of men uniformed like old Confede

rate artillery soldiers—with grey caps, grey

sack-coats, and grey pants, all trimmed with

red. These are the commissionaires. And

what do they do? I will tell you. They are

organized by an enterprising individual

under the name and style of the "Griffith

Commissionaire Company," and for small

fixed fees will run errands, clean cloth-

want to rent one, or a boarding-house

you at the opera or theatre, and, if desired,

wait upon the lady as escort, "appearing in

a fine evening dress," carry valises to and

from the depôt, hold your horse, move your

furniture, black your boots, wait upon the

through the city, &c. The commissionaire

"will also attend your lady when making

calls, shopping, &c., acting as lackey, deliv-

ering visiting cards, protecting her by um-

brella from the sun and storm, or falling on

a slippery day; on all such occasions he wil

appear in elegant servants' livery imported

from Paris and Vienna." Further, he will

act as interpreter and translator of any mo-

(three times a day), get a commissionaire!"

THE STREET CARS.

another device which meets the necessity

better than that. The conductor is furnish-

questing passengers when they pay their fare

they generally do so; but if they do not some

you a suitable house if you

drafts or checks

ing, collect bills,

to succeed well.

tind

Colonel Bligh's patriotic sentiments,

land."

During the piece "Dixie" and other

and

go to his mother in the North;

to enable her to do so fur-

A number of Cincinnati officials are quartered at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. They came pere to visit the different public institutions and have declined any public reception which it is not altogether certain was ever intended to be given them. They are, however, enjoying themselves pretty much after the manner committees of the Richmond City Council do when they make trips to the northern cities, and will go home fuller if not wiser men than when they started. A number of them propose to go to Long Branch, and from here they will leave for Pittsburgh, having accepted an invitation from the Mayor of that city. DALLAS.

The Mecklenburg Spa-The Roanoke Valley Railroad-Death of Dr. T. P. Atkinson.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] BUFFALO SPRINGS, August 29, 1874. After a temporary absence, I return to find the Springs as lively as ever. There are as many guests as at any time during the season. Many of the old habitues have, bowever, departed, and new faces meet one on every hand. The number of physicians who have made this their summer campingground would occupy too much space for mention, but in conversing with our medical bretbren, I find them all agreed as to the curative value of these waters, and especially as to the extraordinary results following the ase of the far-famed lithia water.

The season at Buffalo lasts into October, the mild and genial climate of this portion of the State enabling invalids and pleasure-seekers to come bither and enjoy themselves after the mountain resorts have become too cold and inhospitable.

offers in exchange for the release of Belle and North Carolina is largely represented here at present, among the visitors being your brother-chip of the Wilmington Journal, Colonel Saunders, who tells me that he has derived great relief from the waters. The Colonel has got "the gentlemanly gout," for which lithia water is a decided specific.

Colonel Owen, of the Board of Director of the Danville railroad, has spent several days at the springs. The Colonel, for a rail road magnate, is the most courteous and gentlemanly specimen extant. Naturally the Colonel had to answer inquiries about the Roanoke Valley line, and we found him "hopefully converted" to a belief that the conference with General Anderson and his co-delegates, which will take place at the springs previous to next Mecklenburg court. will result in measures of railroad relief for this county. Meanwhile agitation in favor of the Manson line is going on, there being a mass-meeting at Townesville, N. C, today, which will be addressed by E. K. Harris and other popular speakers. Clarksville has footed up \$25,000 in aid of the Manson scheme, which is certainly a powerful subscription for that plucky old town. Townesville is expected to "go and do likewise." The ball-room presents a gay and joyons

appearance nightly, and the music of Mot ley's band is really fine. Colonel J. P. Fitz. gerald, of Farmville, is certainly the dancer ciliation of husband and wife, the flying of of the period, eclipsing all the other lovers flags, beating of drums, and all that sort of of the "light fantastic" by his grace and killed a lad named Maguire; the boy was agility. The Royal Geralds of historic renown have a worth

lant " Fitz."

SUNDAY, August 30. I open my letter in order to add the sad intelligence of the death, this morning, from then gets his sword in between his legs and apoplexy, of the Hon. Thomas Pleasants Atstumbles. The counterfeit presentment of kinson, M. D., formerly of Danville. Dr Jeb Stuart once or twice struts across the Atkinson came to the springs at the beginstage, but is made to look more like the late ning of the season seeking relief from a J. Marshall Hanna than the great Confedechronic disease, in the treatment of which rate cavalryman. The Confederates are nothese waters invariably prove efficacious. where shown running, for which we ought to His stay here had been marked by the most be grateful, considering the fact that in most decided improvement, and his activity and northern battle pictures and stage scenes the galety at an advanced age were the subject gray coats are seen rapidly disappearing in of general remark. It appears, however, the distance, hotly pursued by the boys in that before coming to Buffalo the Doctor had a slight apoplectic seizure, and yesterday the symptoms recurred. Drs. Jordan, Shelton, sketched-is drawing great crowds every and Wilson were in immediate attendance, night. Booth's Theatre, where it is probut from the first were unable to afford any duced, is the most magnificent one here, and relief. At 4 o'clock A. M. to-day he peacethe audiences are composed of the best classes fully expired. of people. The scenery gotten up for the occasion is very fine. So are the Confederate

Dr. Atkinson was the son of Roger Atkinson, of Chesterfield county, Va., and was born seventy-nine years ago. In ante-bellum days he was a member of the Virginia Leislature and a prominent politician. As a obvsician he occupied a distinguished posiion up to the moment of his retirement from practice. He was an attached member of the Presbyterian Church, and cousin to the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Hampden Sidney College. This evening the deceased, under Masonic escort, was taken to Danville for interment. Having been a Knight Templar and distinguished craftsman, the funeral wil be with full Masonic honors. H. W. R.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] RICHMOND, August 31, 1874. A communication in the Dispatch repre sents the Master of the State Grange as say ing in a speech at Crimea last week that the operations of Mr. Curtis in Virginia cost the National Grange \$16,000." I presume the correspondent must have misunderstood Captain White, as there is no foundation whatever for the statement. The total amount paid Colonel Curtis as Deputy was \$492.77. The statement is so manifestly unjust to Curtis (and is calculated to mislead) that I ask the privilege of making this cor-M. W. HAZLEWOOD.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENSION .- A balloon scension, made on the 2d of November, 1873, at Charkow, in Russia, by Bunelle, is worthy of special mention. In eight and a half hours the balloon travelled 190 kilometers, going always in the same direction toward the N. N. E. The greatest altitude was about 9,000 feet; and the small quantity of ballast (35 pounds) that was used shows how well the aeronaut managed the length of his voyage. The movement of the lower strata of air was always greater than that o the upper strata. At an altitude of 3,000 feet the hourly velocity was twenty-one The central office is at No. 6 German Bank miles, while in the immediate neighborbuilding, and all "commissionaires are thoof the earth the force of the hood was so great that Bunelle wind with difficulty effect a landing. could holds itself responsible for all valuables to The shadow of the balloon on the earth was a very well defined black spot, whose movement across the country gave, by means The experiment is a novel one, but promises of an accurate map, the means of determining the velocity of the current of air. At sunset a heavy rainfall was experienced in Street cars by the hundred move about the the interior of the clouds. Above the clouds city in all directions, and are going all day the aeronaut found a beautiful sky and a and nearly all night. Human ingenuity very pleasant temperature. The condition seems to have been taxed to the uttermost to of the atmosphere appears to have been diprevent the conductors from pocketing any rectiv opposite of that experienced by Glatpart of the fares. On some lines the Slawsher on July 11, 1863. The latter found son box, such as is in use on the Richmond himself in a northerly current, which was cars, is still adhered to, but there is now warmer the nearer he approached the earth. New York Tribune. ed with a long printed tally slip with num-

This ascent was made in November, 1873. bers running upwards from one. When the and yet the aeronaut found exactly that confirst fare is taken he must chip out the first dition of the atmosphere which Professor number, and so on throughout the day. The John Wise found a few weeks ago and attriapparatus by which the number is chipped buted to the comet-that is, an atmosphere out when used, rings like a bell and looks like a pistol. Notices are stuck up in the cars re- | warmer as it was further from the earth.

VERY GOOD .- John D. Gardiner, of Illidetective employed by the company will soon nois, replies to a hard-money organ as fol-find it out. The conductor must turn over lows:

"When one talks of the promises of the Government known as greenbacks not being fulfilled, and calls upon the Government to by them, it looks to me like a man standing in front of a mirror and damning his shr dow and shaking his fist in its face and control of the standard of the shaking his fist in its face and control of the standard of the stand responding with his tally list. On all the Government known as greenbacks not being lines but Commodore Vanderbilt's five cents fulfilled, and calls upon the Government to fin is charged; that worthy charges six cents | them, it looks to me like a man standing in But he relies solely upon the honesty of his front of a mirror and damning his shradow conductors, and makes no use of any of the and shaking his fist in its face and crying patent arrangements employed by the other out in a loud, maddened voice, 'I say, you is rewarding the enterprise of those who i as to its absurdity,"

RUSH BURUESS MUST SPEAR OUT .- Let him end what happened to Grant last week in Massachusetts: "At the Harwick station a carpeted plat-

form had been provided, and the buildings in the vicinity were literally covered with fligs and streamers. When the train stopped the President stepped out upon the carpeten stand, and was at once greeted with round after round of hearty cheers. A motto on the depôt building was significant of the fact that the third-term idea has obtained some ground, even down here on Cape Cod. It ead : "Harwich for Grant in 1868, 1872, and 1876." The inscription attracted general attention from the party, and provoked not a little comment among those in the President's car."

THE NEW BANKBUPTCY LAW .- It is set forth in section twelve of the new bankruptcy law that " in computing the number of creditors who shall join in such petition, creditors whose respective debts do not exceed \$250 shall not be received." The issue in the case of Jacob Hymes was as to this clause. Judge Blatchford has ruled that the clause referred to the computing of a number of creditors only that must sign and verify the petition, and does not affect the amount of debts that they must represent. There must be represented by the petition one-third of all the liabilities to the debtor sought to be adjudicated a bankrupt. Judge Blatchford thus decided after hearing argument from Mr. Richard S. Busteed on the part of Hymes .- New York Herald, 29th.

TAXING BANK NOTES .- The sixth section of the national bank act provides that every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st day of August, 1866, and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." The Attorney-General holds that the issue of such bills is a paying out within the meaning of these words as employed in the statute, and, that not only the association or bank which receives them and pays them out is liable to the tax of ten per cent, upon the amount paid out, but that the association or bank which originally issues them or otherwise pays them out is also liable to the law. He also holds that an ordinary firm, such, for illustration, as Smith & Jones, if engaged in the business of banking, is a State banking association within the meaning of the stat-

Under this ruling the Commissioner of In ternal Revenue is collecting the ten per cent., much to the surprise of parties who protest against such an interpretation. - Washington telegram - Baltimore American.

INSURANCE AGAINST THE LAST BALTIMORE Fire.-Messrs. Kimball & Shuffar estimate their loss upon stock and machinery at \$15. 000, upon which there is \$11,875 insurance. as follows: In the Mechanics, of New York, \$2,500; Commercial, of New York, \$1,500 Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$3,000 Republic, of New York, \$3,000; People's, of Newark, N. J., \$1,875. The loss upon the buildings is estimated to be fully \$10,000. Mr. W. H. Fickey, the owner of the premises where the cooperage was carried on, is out of the city, and a complete list of his insurance could not be ascertained. It is known that he had policies for \$5,500 in three companies-viz., the Lycoming, of Muncy Pa.; the Mutual Fire, of Philadelphia, and the Lynchburg. There are others not here given .- American.

On Saturday night, near Pottsville, Pa., a Shenandoah man named Labaugh shot and taking fruit. The indignation of the people was so intense that Labaugh, at his own re quest, was taken to Pottsville and lodged in ail. It is said there is no doubt the excited crowd of men would have resorted to lynch law has he remained in town longer.

MARRIAGES.

Marrfed, at West Point, Va., August 17th, 1874, by Dr. P. P. DuVal, Mr. J. H. BRANTWHITS, of Richmond, and Miss SARAH E. BALL, of West New York papers please copy.

Married at Weldon, N. C., on the 20th of August, 1874, by Magistrate L. F. Larkin, WALTER J. TODD, of this city, and ISADORA ROGAN-VIE. of Smunton, Va Staunton papers please copy.

DEATHS.

. Died, suddenly, on Sunday morning the 30th instant, at 12:30 o'clock, at the residence of her sonin-law, J. C. Laughton, Mrs. SARAH A. WOOD-UO!K, relict of the late Rev. John Woodcock. funeral will take place THIS ("uesday MORNING at 10 o'clock from Centenary M. E. church. The friends and acquaintances of the fam-ily are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Died, in Manchester, yesterday morning, o chronic dysentery, INDIANA FRANCIS, onlichid of John G, and Mary E. Mitchell; aged two years and three months. Funeral from her father's residence, Fourteentl and Balubridge streets, Trils (Tuesday) EVENING

[Norfolk and Petersburg papers please copy.] Died, at his father's residence, August 31, 1874.
ED WARD HALL, infant son of William D. and
Emma O. Hancock; agest wenty one days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of
Heaven."

[Washington, Baltimore, and Norfolk papers
please conv.]

please copy.] EDUCATIONAL.

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Colonel HILARY P. JONES, M. A., Principal. The session begins October 1st and ends 27th of June. For particulars please address the princise 1-tocl

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